

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

Timeline

Initiative began in 1992
Initiative adopted in Pima County in
2004
AZ became a statewide JDAI site in
2012???
Currently over 25 States are statewide
JDAI sites

JDAI Goals

Reduce unnecessary and inappropriate
secure detention.
Reduce costs.
Increase system fairness.
Improve the juvenile justice system.

JDAI Core Strategies

Collaboration
Data Driven Decisions
Objective Admissions
Alternatives to Detention
Expedited Case Processing
Special Detention Cases
Reducing Racial Disparity
Conditions of Confinement

Experience in Pima County Collaboration

Creation of a JDAI steering committee that includes system and community representatives who have authority to make decisions on behalf of their agencies or groups.

- Court
- CA / PD / Contract Attorney
- Law Enforcement
- Schools
- Community Organizations

Creation of numerous collaborative committees and sub-committees.

Experience in Pima County Objective Admission

Creation of a Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)

- 2007: 100 Juveniles Detained with a score ≥ 12
- 2010: 61 Juveniles Detained with a score ≥ 12
- 2012: 71 Juveniles Detained with a score ≥ 12
- 2014: 20 Juveniles Detained with a score ≥ 12

Reduction of Detention overrides

- 2007: 539 Detention Overrides
- 2010: 292 Detention Overrides
- 2012: 59 Detention Overrides
- 2014: 35 Detention Overrides

Experience in Pima County Alternatives to Detention

Domestic Violence Alternative Center (DVAC)

- 2007: 107 Juveniles brought to DVAC
- 2010: 224 Juveniles brought to DVAC
- 2012: 743 Juveniles brought to DVAC
- 2014: On pace for 840 juveniles brought to DVAC

Community Support Program (CSP)

- 2007 - 2013: 840 juveniles referred to CSP
- 2014: 44 juveniles referred to CSP

Conditions of Release

EM/GPS

Experience in Pima County Alternatives to Detention

Juveniles Brought to Intake

- 2007: 2609 Juveniles brought to intake
- 2010: 1703 Juveniles brought to intake
- 2012: 1023 Juveniles brought to intake
- 2014: 600 Juveniles brought to intake

Experience in Pima County Expedited Case Processing

FAST TRACK

Expedited filing on all VOPs (within 48 hours)

Experience in Pima County Special Detention Cases

Probation GREAT Tool

Juveniles Physically Arrested for VOP

- 2007: 464 Juveniles physically arrested for VOP
- 2010: 277 Juveniles physically arrested for VOP
- 2012: 222 Juveniles physically arrested for VOP
- 2014: 76 Juveniles physically arrested for VOP

Experience in Pima County
Special Detention Cases

Warrants

- 2007: 668 Warrants issued on juveniles
- 2010: 441 Warrants issued on juveniles
- 2012: 424 Warrants issued on juveniles
- 2014: 170 Warrants issued on juveniles

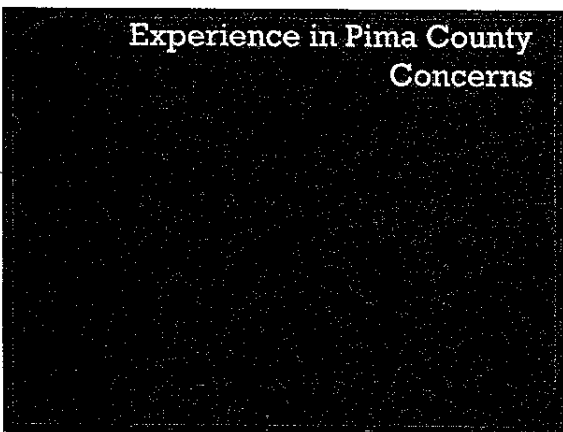
Experience in Pima County
Reducing Racial Disparity

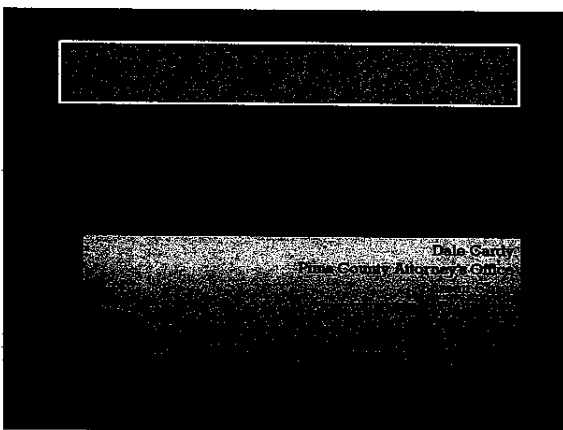
Adoption of DMC Initiative

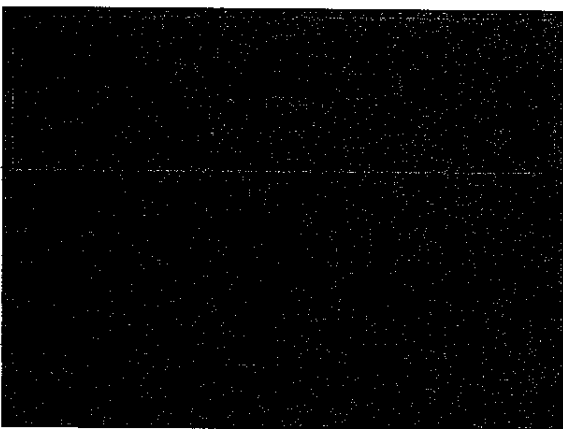
Experience in Pima County
Results

Average Daily Detention Populations

- 2004: 173 juveniles detained
- 2007: 118 juveniles detained
- 2009: 81 juveniles detained
- 2011: 58 juveniles detained
- 2013: 41 juveniles detained
- 2014: 41 juveniles detained







What is JDAI?

System Reform

- Right Kids / Right Reasons
 - Purpose of Detention
 - Detention Index - Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)
- Community's Best Interests
 - Alternatives
- Detention's Door is Logical Starting Place
 - Detained Youth Go Deeper and Stay Longer in the System
- Conditions of Confinement
 - Past Overcrowding
 - New Standards

JDAI was developed to enable jurisdictions to safely reduce reliance on secure detention

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE

Purpose:

To demonstrate that jurisdictions can establish more effective and efficient systems to accomplish the purposes of juvenile detention.

Objectives:

- 1) Eliminate inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention
- 2) Minimize failures to appear and incidence of delinquent behavior
- 3) Redirect public finances to successful reform strategies
- 4) Improve conditions in secure detention facilities
- 5) Reduce racial and ethnic disparities

What Does JDAI hope to Accomplish?

That we are detaining youth who are appropriate for detention by:

DATA and Policies determine which kids should be detained and which can be safely released and supervised in the community.

Ensuring that youth who are detained in Maricopa County receive the best care and services possible in a safe environment.

That when a youth leaves our facility they are hopefully better off and certainly no worse off than when they arrived.

What Are We Doing Now & What Are the Next Steps?



Steering Committee

Leadership / Sets Agenda / Approval
First Meeting February 1, 2013

Judiciary - Judge McNally
Probation - Chief Meaux
County Attorney - Beth Beringhaus
Public Advocate - Christina Phillis
Phoenix PD - Commander Kurtenback
Community Member - Rudy Mayfield

Implementation Committee

Larger Group of Stakeholders
Looks at Data
Goals
Forms Work Groups to Work on Goals

First meeting June 10, 2013

Work Groups

Groups that get it done ...

Purpose of Detention Ad Hoc
 Alternatives to Detention Committee
 Probation Violations Work Group
 Disproportionate Minority Contact
Started meeting in July & August, 2013

Purpose of Detention Statement

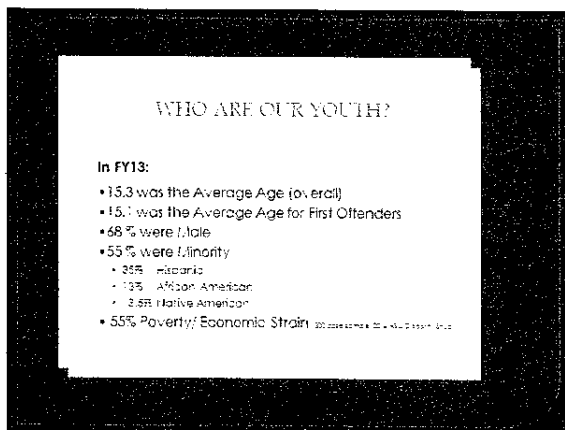
The purpose of detention is to ensure community safety and the youth's appearance at future hearings. Using a research based approach, Maricopa County detains only youth who:

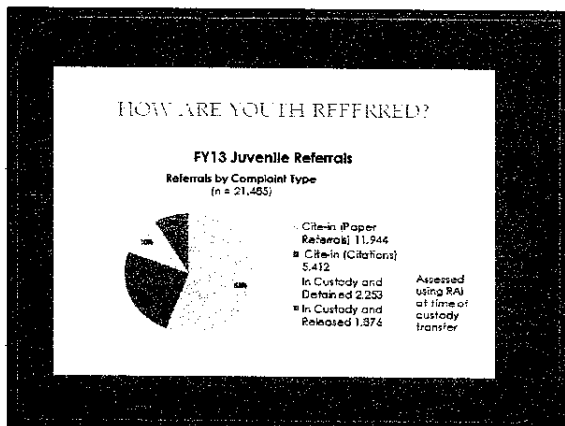
1. Are alleged to have committed a delinquent offense AND
2. Based on an objective assessment, demonstrates there is a high risk that the youth
 - a. Will commit another offense that present a significant risk to the community OR
 - b. Will not appear at future hearings.

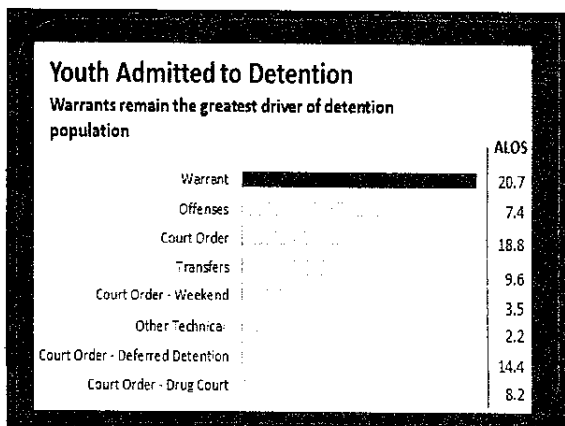
In both of the foregoing circumstances, the least restrictive alternative shall be utilized to effectuate the above stated purposes of detention, help to ensure public safety, and create better outcomes for the youth of Maricopa County.

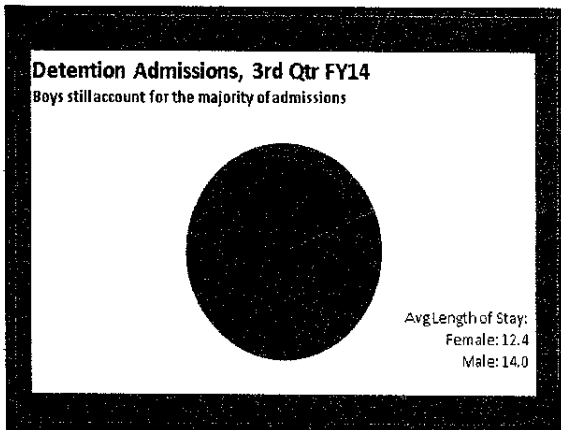
Benchmarks of Change

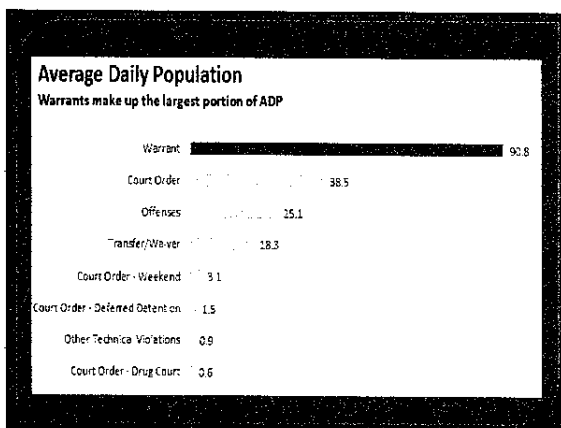
Risk Assessment Validation
 Decrease in Detention Numbers
 Removal of Mechanical Restraints
 Detention Self Assessment
 Cross-Over Youth Practice Model
 Graduated Responses
 Alternatives to Detention
 Call in Warrants

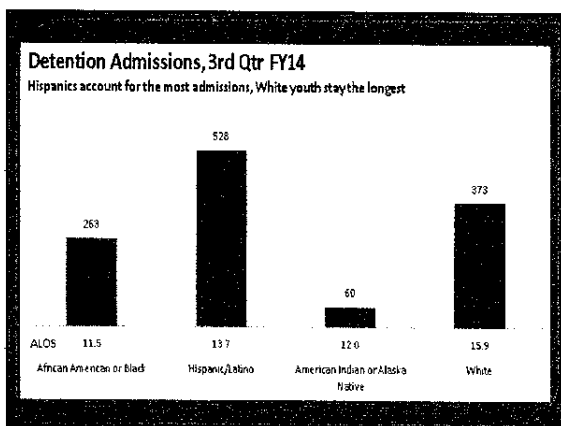




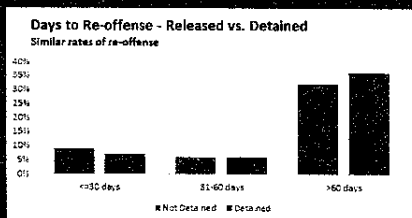








RAI Validation



1st quarter FY14 compared to 4th Quarter FY13

Admissions to detention dropped 6.5% from the 4th quarter of FY13 to the 1st quarter of FY14.

Average length of stay increased across all categories except transfers/waivers from 14.1 days to 14.8 days

Average daily population dropped from 228 to 198

Removal of Mechanical Restraints

In March of 2014, a Durango pilot was implemented restricting the use of mechanical restraints.

30 % youth were unrestrained

The pilot expanded to SEF in May of 2014.

70% youth were unrestrained



Detention Self Assessment

Classification and intake system
 Health and mental health care
 Access to counsel, the courts and family
 Programming, education and recreation
 Training and supervision of staff
 Environmental issues
 Restraints, isolation, due process and grievances
 Safety for youth and staff

Synergy with CYPM

Youth between the ages of 8-17 involved in the delinquency system that are subsequently referred to the child welfare system, who fall within the definition of child abuse and/or neglect
 Youth who have an open CPS case (services only, voluntary foster care, in-home intervention/dependency or out of home dependency) and are subsequently referred to the juvenile court for an alleged delinquency, whether placed in diversion or referred for court involvement

WHAT ARE WE DOING TO IMPROVE?

SNAPSHOT OF YOUTH - 07/27/2013

Of all youth in the delinquency system (n=4,463)

39.7%	37.0%	
Diversion	Probation	Crossover Youth Practice Model

Of all of the dual words from the snapshot (n=421)

71%	
Probation	
19.5%	
Diversion	

Crossover Protocol Highlights

One Judge will be assigned for the delinquency and the dependency hearings.
 Appearance by JPO and DCS at both delinquency and dependency hearings
 JPO and DCS have well aligned and supporting case plans for placement and treatment services
 MCJPD will transport the juvenile home if juvenile does not meet criteria to be detained and parent lacks transportation to prevent reliance on DCS resources

Graduated Responses

Development & Use of Graduated Response Matrix

The purpose is to establish standards and guidelines of Graduated Responses for Violations of Probation ensuring that conditions of Probation are enforced fairly and consistently.

Community safety is not simply the placing of a minor in Juvenile Detention, but the appropriate use of interventions. The interventions utilized should be progressive, using the principle of Graduated Responses, beginning with the most appropriate, least restrictive intervention followed by more consequential interventions if non-compliance continues.

Graduated Responses cont...

Timeliness of response is an essential element to good probation practice. In addition, intervention should be matched to the particular offender and be appropriate to bring about positive or sufficient change to alter, modify, or improve the behavior.

The Probation Officer (JPO) should have considered and employed all non-custodial alternatives to gain compliance

Alternatives to Detention

Developing & Expanding Alternatives to Detention

DAP BEDS

Hearts of the Desert	Boys	10 Beds
Florence Crittenton	Girls	7
Beds		

In FY2013: 148 male youth waited an AVG of 12 days for an alternative temporary placement resulting in about 1,776 additional detention bed days that could have been avoided.

Alternatives to Detention cont.

"Alternatives to Detention" vs. JETS

JPO would have option to choose appropriate form



Bringing back Home Detention

Designed so that staff may increase (or decrease) the intensity of supervision and contact time based upon a youth's behavior



Multnomah County Community Detention

Level	Phone Calls From Youth	Visits with Monitors
Week 1 Entry Level	4 calls per day (28 per week)	2 face to face daily 2 face to face curfew a week 5 phone call curfew checks
Week 2	3 calls per day (21 per week)	1 face to face daily 2 curfew checks a week
Week 3 Mid range	2 calls per day (14 per week)	3 face to face contacts weekly
Week 4 Exit Level	1 call per day (7 per week)	2 face to face weekly

Call In Warrants

Call-in warrant hearings will follow the cut-off time for regular detained calendar hearings, i.e. if the juvenile arrives prior to 10:00 am, the juvenile will be set on the detained calendar that same day.
Hearings will not be set on weekend or holiday calendars.
Call-in warrant hearings will be heard at the end of the detained calendar in order to allow detained juveniles to have a hearing within the 24-hour Rule requirement.

Racial and Ethnic Disparity

A journey....
Expansion of Diversion by MCAO
Looking into youth/parent involvement
Looking at Case Processing, RAI, VOP,
Warrants – subjective nature
RED training by Burns Institute through
Implementation Committee

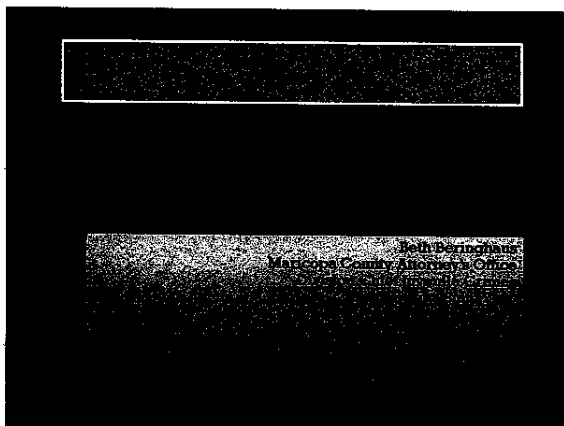
On the Horizon

Refinement of Case Processing
Develop alternatives for Domestic
Violence Respite Services
Develop a Framework for an Evening
Support Center
Fine tune Graduated Response
Alternatives to Detention



Prosecution Perspective

*Loss of focus on victim
Influx of Diversion cases
Concentration of resources
ADJC filings
Expansion of philosophy outside of
detention
Lack of accountability
Juveniles not taking system seriously*



Pinal County

*Juvenile
Detention Alternatives
Initiative*

**Juvenile Detention Reform:
Why Does It Matter?**

Every year, approximately 300,000 youth are admitted to detention facilities nationwide, and an estimated 20,000 are held in detention on any given night.

JDAI 8 Core Strategies

Collaboration

Data-Driven Decision Making

Objective Admissions

Alternatives to Detention

Case Processing Reforms

Special Detention Cases

Reducing Recidivism Rates

Conditions Of Confinement

Why the movement?

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is the nation's largest philanthropic foundation devoted exclusively to improving the life chances of the nation's most disadvantaged and vulnerable children and youth.

The foundation oversees the implementation and JDAI replication to ensure fidelity to model and adherence to the methods and approaches that have been proven to work.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's mission and beliefs:

JDAI will strengthen and improve the public systems responsible for helping juveniles who have the worst odds of succeeding in society.

JDAI is not a test but a process intended to strengthen juvenile justice.

The juvenile justice system involves some of the nation's most disadvantaged and disliked juveniles.

Juveniles who become deeply involved in the juvenile Court system, are among those with the worst odds of making a successful transition to adulthood.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's research further indicates:

Prior detention is a _____ of recidivism than carrying a weapon, gang membership, or poor parental relationship.
 Congregating delinquent juveniles together _____ their behavior and increases their chance of reoffending.
 Detention can _____ the process of "aging out of delinquency."
 Detention harms juveniles' _____
 Detained juveniles with special needs _____ to school.
 Formerly detained juveniles have _____ in the labor market.
 Detention is _____ (\$283 per day in Pinal County).
 Many juveniles will achieve better outcomes in alternatives to detention.

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

Seeks to test the simple notion that jurisdictions can safely reduce reliance on secure detention.

Emphasis is on the word "safely": JDAI is not a jail-break and is as concerned as any organization about public safety outcomes.

Is a data-driven process, meaning that objective information is used to make policy and program decisions.

Eliminates inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention. The emphasis is on "inappropriate" (detained for reasons not outlined by statute) or "unnecessary" (detained for lack of options or detained longer than necessary due to slow court process).

Tracks outcomes, whereas most jurisdictions, despite wholesale reliance on detention, does a poor job of data collection and analysis.

Is now the most widely replicated and extensively documented juvenile justice reform initiative in decades.

JDAI Values

Serving the right juveniles in the right place at the right time
 Serving juveniles in the least restrictive setting
 Protecting public safety
 Reducing racial, ethnic, and gender disparities at all decision points in the juvenile justice system
 Establishing programs to be efficient and effective
 Using data to guide decision-making

JDAI's Objectives

JDAI sites should aspire to operate facilities in which the conditions of confinement are such we, here in this room, would not fear for our own child, if he or she were detained.

JDAI provides sites with a variety of resources to support Detention Reform efforts.

WHAT JDAI PARTICIPATION PROVIDES

Small cash grant (for travel & coordination)
 Technical Assistance
 JDAI Tools, Guides & Publications
 JDAI Model Sites
 JDAI Training Seminars
 JDAI National Conferences
 JDAI Network & Peers

WHAT JDAI PARTICIPATION REQUIRES

JDAI provides sites with a variety of resources to support detention reform
 Implementation of JDAI core strategies
 Fidelity to the model
 Determined leadership
 Data reporting
 Communication and Transparency with the Foundation

Consensus on Purpose of Detention

Public/Community Safety

Statutory

Flight risk/Re-offense

Policy v. Discretionary Holds

Threat to self

Stabilization/No Other Alternative

Punishment

**Racial & Ethnic Disparities (RED) or
Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)**

**When detention data is collected,
the data is routinely
disaggregated by race and
ethnicity so as to highlight where
disparities are found.**

Collaboration

The Stakeholders: judges, the Pinal County Attorney's Office, the Public Defender as well as other interested defense attorneys, juvenile Probation, law enforcement, and community representatives.

The Approach: engaged collaboration and participation, because even the most thoughtful new policies and programs may end up unsuccessful due to lack of support or appropriate implementation.

The Goal: to find more efficient and effective programs, policies, and practices that can reduce inappropriate detention.

The Risk Assessment Instrument: it is designed to help us objectively ensure we are detaining *the right kids for the right reasons*.

Data Driven

JDAI is a data-driven process, meaning that system personnel learn to use objective information to make policy and program decisions.

In the past, juvenile justice policy and practice was based upon anecdote, myth or worst case scenarios, rather than objective, timely information that can actually clarify what's happening.

In JDAI, we track outcomes, whereas most jurisdictions really don't know their data. In fact, one of the reasons that JDAI sites have improved public safety outcomes is because the system becomes accountable for those outcomes.

Uses for Data

Grant applications

Reporting requirements (federal or state law)

Academic studies (testing a hypothesis)

To Inform and Drive Department Policy

To understand the established system

To define and refine the problem

To establish reform goals

To select effective strategies

To track progress

Detention SCREENING

In JDAI sites, objective screening tools, referred to as risk assessment instruments—RAIs—are designed and tested so that jurisdictions can more effectively ensure that the right juveniles are being confined.

**State of Arizona
Juvenile Detention Standards**

Adopted by Arizona
Supreme Court
Chief Justice
Effective July 1,
2010.

Arizona Juvenile
Detention Standards
covers everything
from hiring to
facility design to
operations.

Arizona Juvenile
Detention Standard:
Section I (P)(1) -
Admission
Screening: requires
the use of a Risk
Assessment
Instrument (RAI)
when making
detention decisions.

**The Detention Risk Assessment Instrument
(RAI)**

The Detention RAI designed to

during the

while the youth is

The Detention RAI designed to

is it

designed to

prior to his/her

Juvenile Court hearing.

Why use the Detention RAI?

To in the detention
decision process.

To juveniles who pose
the greatest risk for re-offending or
failing to appear.

To encourage the proper use of
alternatives to detention

To ensure in the detention
decision process.

Alternatives to Detention in Pinal County

Back to parents

To another suitable adult

Department of Child Safety

Against Abuse (La Casita Shelter) is a 16 bed shelter for male & female juveniles who do not meet detainment criteria but do not have a parent/guardian willing and able to take custody of them.

Expedited Case Processing

Detention populations are affected by: admissions and lengths of stay.

Detention populations can be reduced by moving cases through the system more efficiently.

Expedited case processing allows us to respond to juveniles' referrals quickly, in fact almost immediately.

SPECIAL DETENTION CASES

These include juveniles held on Court Orders, Warrants, Probation Violations, and who are awaiting placement.

